



BY TELEGRAPH.

TROUBLE AT SAMOA.

Destruction of an American Warship.

EARTHQUAKES IN MARYLAND.

Bradlaugh's Motion—Lost.

HALIFAX, March 9.

It is reported that a collision has taken place between the German and American warships at Samoa, ending in the destruction of the American.

Ericson, the great engineer, is dead.

Earthquake shocks were felt yesterday in Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Bradlaugh's motion to expunge from the journals the records of his expulsion, was lost by a vote of 112 to 79.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

BIS notice.....J S Keating
Masonic assembly.....A M Lumsden

AUCTION SALES.

Globe House!

(IN REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE.)

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, all the right title and interest of John Eagan, Boarding house keeper, formerly of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, but at present of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, in and to that Stone Dwelling House and Shop on the Northside of Gambier-street, and in rear of the Custom House. Term perpetual. Ground Rent \$10.00 per annum. For further particulars apply, on or before day of sale, to

T. W. SPRY,
Real Est. Broker.

Capitalists, where are you? Don't you want an investment that will pay you 15 per cent.? Certainly you do. Come right along, gentlemen, we have it! Read what we offer. Figure it, and see if it won't pay the handsome interest named.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on Monday, the 4th day of April next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, all the right title and interest of James Johnston and to all that land, together with that well built range of wooden Frame Dwelling Houses thereon, and known as Harbor View, situate in Hunt's Lane, off Water Street East, (Hoyleson). To the Westward of and almost adjoining Archibald's Tobacco Factory. The dwellings are all newly painted and renovated throughout, and are in first-class tenable condition, water and sewerage in each house in perfect order; the outside of the buildings and roof are covered with Fire Proof Material. The front and the west and east ends are covered with cement—the work of one of our best master-masons. The back with galvanized iron. The roof with the best patent fire proof mat-rial obtainable. The tenements are at present occupied by sober and industrious mechanics, and yielding the handsome rental of \$440.00; each dwelling has extensive yardage and garden. We invite inspection at any time. Term perpetual. Ground rent only \$48.00. For further particulars apply to

T. W. SPRY,
Real Est. Broker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B.I.S. Notice!

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Benevolent Irish Society held in Saint Patrick's Hall, on tomorrow (SUNDAY), immediately after Last Mass, to make final arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

By order, J. S. KEATING, Sec. Schools.

At BYRNE'S Bookstore

[OPP. POST OFFICE.]

PRAYER BOOKS—with Stations—at 5cts., 10cts., 14cts. and 25cts. each.
PRAYER BOOKS (a large assortment): with or without clasps; with carved and plain gold edges; bound in Morocco, calf; Ivory, carved and plain; mother of pearl, paper mache, tortoise-shell, inlaid with silver, etc., etc.

STATION BOOKS—from 4cts. upwards.
CHEAP RELIGIOUS READING—Lives of the Saints, &c., from 3c. each upwards.

PRAYER BEADS—all kinds, from 8cts. to \$2.00 per pair.

Also, Scapulars, Holy Water Fonts, Crucifixes to hang and stand. Statues, &c.

GARRETT BYRNE.

mar6,9,13,20&30,fp

FOR SALE.

Handsome Phaeton,

New, Collins's Pat'd Noiseless Axle. Will be sold less than cost. Apply at this office.

New Advertisements

SELLING Off!

Cheaper Than Ever!

BAL. OF MESSRS. SILLARS & CAIRNS'

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

All Must be Cleared Before End of Month.

No Reasonable offer Refused.

PER TRUSTEES.

The 'GLOUCESTER' Dory.

To the Trade!

We have improved facilities for the manufacture of this Dory so favorably known by our Fishermen last year, and will be able to supply all the requirements of our customers. There is no better Dory built. Come and see, and leave your order.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

The Grand Lottery of Money Prizes!

(In connection with Bazar and Fair, in aid of the Churches of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph, Salmonier), will be drawn in—

TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL, ST. JOHN'S, ON TUESDAY, THE 16th JULY, 1889.

THE PRIZES ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1st Prize | \$200.00 | 5th Prize | \$15.00 |
| 2nd Prize | 100.00 | 6th Prize | 10.00 |
| 3rd Prize | 50.00 | 7th Prize | 5.00 |
| 4th Prize | 20.00 | 8th Prize | 5.00 |
| SPECIAL PRIZE | | | \$50.00. |

The complimentary free ticket—the colored one at the end of each book, for which the Special Prize is offered—is given gratis to purchasers or sellers of a book of twenty tickets.

Whatever ticket wins a prize in the lottery may be estimated to become a Bank Cheque for the amount drawn. The buyer of a book of twenty tickets, besides having a good chance of winning many of the prizes in the Lottery, has also a chance of winning the special prize.

N.B.—Don't lose your ticket. No prize will be paid unless the ticket is presented. The tickets are only Twenty Cents (20), and may be had from the members of the committee, or from Mr. Frank St. John, Duckworth Street, St. John's. The winning numbers will be published in the newspapers.

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| CLASS D. | | LIST OF PRIZES. | |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------|
| NATIONAL | The 21st monthly drawing will take place Wednesday, March 20th, at 2 p.m. | 1 Real Estate worth | \$5,000 |
| COLONIZATION | | 1 ditto | 2,000 |
| LOTTERY. | Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labolle. | 1 ditto | 1,000 |
| | | 4 ditto | 500 |
| ESTABLISHED IN 1884, under the Act of Quebec. 32 Vict., Chapt. 36, for benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec | PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.00. | 10 Real Estates | 300 |
| | | 30 Furniture Sets | 200 |
| Capital prize: On Real Estate worth \$5,000.00. | Capital prize: On Real Estate worth \$5,000.00. | 60 ditto | 110 |
| | | 200 Gold Watches | 50 |
| TICKETS—\$1.00. | Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary. Offices, 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can. | 1,000 Silver Watches | 10 |
| | | 1,000 Toilet Sets | 5 |
| TICKETS—\$1.00. | Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary. Offices, 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can. | 2,807 Prizes worth | \$50,000.00 |
| | | | |

1889. J.B.I.S.

MONDAY, March 11—Rev. M. Ryan, D.Ph. Subject: MONDAY, March 18—Readings and Music. MONDAY, March 25—Rev. J. Rouse. Subject: MONDAY, April 1—Readings and Music. MONDAY, April 8—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L. subject: "Saint John's as it was, as it is, and as it will be." MONDAY, April 15—Rev. George Bond, subject: MONDAY, April 22—Easter Monday: Concert.

Doors open at a quarter past 7. Chair to be taken at 8. Numbered seats twenty cts. General admission, ten cents.

By order, J. J. FLANNERY, Secretary.

150 Barrels of the CELEBRATED FLOUR ("GOODENOUGH.")

At 24s. 6d. per barrel. 50 brls Yellow Corn Meal.

GEO. E. BEARNS'S, Water Street.

For Sale.

Fifteen Shares in the St. John's Consolidated Foundry Co.
Also, Ten Shares in the St. John's Nail Factory.
Also, Eight Shares in the St. John's Electric Light Co.
Also, Fifteen Shares in the Union Bank of Newfoundland.
Also, One Share in the Victoria Coal Mines.

T. W. SPRY, Broker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Masonic Assembly

Will be held in the MASONIC HALL, ON MONDAY the 18th of March.

Dancing to commence at 8.30 p.m. Music by Professor Bennett's Band.

TICKETS: For Lady and Gent.....\$1.00

To be had from the following members of committee: Bros. J. A. Clift, J. E. M. Chaplin, J. H. Monroe, G. Nicholls, J. L. Duchemin, J. Wilson, E. Bennett, Dr. Hallett, R. Barnes, J. Gordon, F. C. Cornick, J. T. Southcott, J. Cowan and A. K. LUMSDEN, Sec. Com.

Skates and Bells.

NOW OPEN!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT—

FORBES' PATENT & ENGLISH ACME CLUB SKATES

[Polished Steel and Nickel-plated.] Skate Fittings, Nuts and Screws.

—ALSO—

SLEIGH BELLS, RATTLERS, BODY AND NECK STRAPS, STRADDLE GONGS, SHAFT CHIMES, &c.

Prices: Satisfactory!

M. MONROE,

Arcade Hardware Store.



Government Notice!

To Carpenters.

TENDERS will be received until noon, on Monday next, the 11th inst., for the erection of a building for the purposes of a Fish Hatchery. Particulars may be had at the Crown Lands' Office, where Plans and Specifications can be seen.

To Boiler Makers.

TENDERS will be received until noon on Monday next, the 11th inst., for a Steam Boiler and Blake Steam pump for the Fish Hatchery. Specification to be seen at the Crown Lands' Office. Not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. FENELON, Col. Sec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, March 4th, 1889. 31m.w.&s.

LECTURES!

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady O'Brien, and under auspices of Board of Governors of the Methodist College; a COURSE OF LECTURES will be delivered by Rev. G. J. BOND, B.A., in the COLLEGE HALL, as follows: MARCH 14—"On the Track of St. Paul—Smyrna and Ephesus"

MARCH 28—CONCERT.

The lectures will be illustrated by means of the lime light and a selection of entirely new and beautiful views.

Tickets for the course, including Concert, \$1.00. Tickets for course (including concert), reserved seat, \$1.50.

Single ticket for lecture, 20cts.; concert 30cts. Sing-a ticket for lecture, reserved seat, 30cts; concert 50cts.

Tickets sold and numbered at Mr. G. S. Milligan's bookstore, where plan of hall may be seen. Doors open at 7.15; lecture commences at 8. General admission to Hall—20cts. children under 15 years, 10cts.

H. J. B. WOODS, Secretary.

Brevoorte Place Hotel,

AND RESTAURANT,

60 East Tenth St., 1 door from Broadway. Table d'hote from 5 to 8 p.m.

DALE & STRONG, Proprietors.

DALE & STRONG

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

176 Broadway.....New York.

feb8,fp

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the Colonist Job Printing Office.

FROM LITTLE BAY

Grand Post Road Suggested.

LETTER FROM REV. S. O'FLYNN.

DEAR SIR,—The first overland mail, by the new route, reached us on the 11th inst. It left St. John's on the 22nd of last month, and was thus twenty-one days, nearly, on the march.

The first trial of this new route is of course but an experiment, and there is no doubt, but it will be an improvement on the old route; but it appears to me that still better can be done, if the mail be taken from Dominion Point, Exploits River, direct to Hall's Bay. Such a route would be free of the many obstacles, which from time to time will be found to impede the progress of the carriers from Northern Arm, Exploits River, to Little Bay.

But why be content with such awful small experiments? Why not put a stage-coach road from Hall's Bay to St. John's? At first sight such a road seems an extravagant conception, but, on examination in connection with the well-known bucolical generosity of our present rulers, I think the "extravagance" of the conception will disappear. Have that two or three hundred miles of road made by contract; one party or company taking the contract for the whole distance no matter whence the contractors comes. It won't matter a row of pins to the natives of this country, so long as they get the desired road. The country to accomplish the work can be had by simply devoting to it the grants for the main roads for two or three years to come. Many other ways of acquiring the required funds will suggest themselves to thoughtful people, besides the above. Now the road accomplished, make it the mail route; let there be three families stationed every twenty miles, to whom, in winter, can be given the service of carrying the mail, in summer they can clear the land and get the bonus allowed by government. You bet they'll be the most comfortable thirty families in this country after five or six years. In the long run, money will be saved to the colony by a work of the above nature; the mails will be conveyed as cheaply, if not more so than at present, the heart of the country will be accessible, settlement will follow. The extensive pasture lands along the road will team with fat cattle, Newfoundland beef will be shipped every boat for the English markets and thus the indirect advantages arising from the timely and judicious expenditure of money now, will most amply recoup us then.

In view of the fact that the short line route is bound to be a development of the near future, the above remarks may not be altogether untimely; perhaps some of our rising political young men may be induced by them to give to the matter that severe attention which it demands.

Our winter, up to date, has been very mild. None of the small bays even has as yet been frozen over—a circumstance which has not been known for many years—and the snowfall just barely allows our foresters facilities for getting into the woods.

A few old seals were noticed in the bay last week, making north. Some old sealers are prophesying another White bay spring.

There is the usual activity in mining matters. The Cove has commenced smelting, but I cannot say with what result, though I believe the smelters are surprised with the experiment. Little Bay continues to produce well. I am informed the produce of the mine last month amounted to nearly a thousand tons of ore. The mine is now twelve hundred feet deep. Pilley's Island is closed down for the winter, but it will be worked again in the spring. It will be very likely the nucleus of a large industry in the future, a feature of which may be the manufacture of paper on a large scale. I don't see why it shouldn't be; they've the sulphur, the wood and the water. Why can't it pay?

I send on another few dollars for the Parnell Defence Fund. The amount is not a great deal, but it will help to swell the units.

The names of the contributors are as follows:
Richard Grey.....2.00
William Fahey.....1.00
Denis Meany.....1.00
Michael Sutton.....1.00
John Dennehy.....1.00
John Mercer......50
Michael McLean......50
Total.....7.00
Little Bay, Feb. 13. S. O'FLYNN.

P.S.—Remarks in the above re grand main road through the island suppose the fact that we cannot get the railway; if we can, and I don't see why we cannot, then "the horse is of another colour," and I alter my views in the matter of the road.

S. O'F.

A Select Story.

Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER XXXVII I—(continued.)

LANCE'S DETERMINATION.

"You have not much to say to me to-night, Lance," said Lady Marion, in a tone of gentle expostulation. "I wonder if that beautiful singer was really looking at you. It seemed to me that the moment her eyes caught yours she faltered and almost failed."

Lord Chandos roused himself. "Give me a woman's fancy," he said; "it is boundless as the deep sea."

"I think a beautiful singer is like a siren," continued Lady Chandos, "she wins all hearts."

He laughed again, a tired, indifferent, reckless laugh.

"I thought we had agreed that you had won mine, Marion," he said, and if that be true, it can never be won again."

She was silent for a few minutes, then she continued:

"Which do you really admire most, Lance, blonde or brunette, tell me?"

"A strange question to ask a man who was fortunate enough to win the queen of blondes for his wife," he replied.

He would have paid her any compliment—said anything to please her—if she would only have given him time to think.

They were driven home together, but he felt it was impossible to remain under any roof till he had learned whether Leone and La Vanira were the same. If his dear, good amiable wife would but give him time to think. He could hear the sound of the mill-wheel, he could hear the ripple of the waters, the words of the song.

"In sheltered vale a mill-wheel,
Still sings its busy lay,
My darling once did dwell there,
But now she's gone away."

The stars were shining as they shone when he sat by the mill-stream, with that beautiful head on his heart. He shuddered as he remembered her forebodings. Lady Chandos took his hand anxiously in hers.

"My dearest Lance, I am quite sure you are not well, I saw you shudder as though you were cold, and yet your hands are burning hot. What is it you say about going to your club? Nothing of the kind, my darling. You must have some white wine whey, you have taken cold. No; pray do not laugh, Lance, prevention is better than cure."

She had exactly her own way, as those very quiet amiable wives generally have. He did not go to his club, but he sat by his dressing room fire, and drank white wine whey. He had the satisfaction of hearing his wife say that he was the best husband in the world; then he fell asleep to dream of the mill-stream and the song.

It grew upon him—he must know if that was Leone. Of course, he said to himself, he did not wish to renew his acquaintance with her—he would never dare, after his cruel treatment of her, even to address one word to her; but he should be quite content if he could know whether it was Leone or not. If he could know that he would be happy, his sorrow and remorse would be lessened.

He knew that the best place for hearing such details would be at his club—the Royal Junior—every one and everything were discussed there, no one escaped, and what was never known elsewhere was always known at the Royal Junior. He would take luncheon there and by patient listening would be sure to know. He went, although Lady Chandos said plaintively that she could not eat her luncheon alone.

"I am compelled to go," he said. "I have business, Marion, that is imperative."

"I think husbands have a reserve fund of business," said Lady Chandos. "What a mysterious word it is, and how much it covers, Lance. Lord Seafield is never at home, but whenever his wife asks him where he is going, he always says 'On business.' Now, in your case what does business mean?"

He laughed at the question. "Parliamentary interests, my dear," he replied, as he hastened away. Such

close questions were very difficult to answer.

He found the dining-room well filled, and, just as he had foreseen, the one subject was La Vanira. Then, indeed, did he listen to some wonderful stories. The Marquis of Exham declared that she was the daughter of an illustrious Sicilian nobleman, who had so great a love for the stage nothing could keep her from it. The Earl of Haleson said he knew for a fact she was the widow of an Austrian Jew, who had taken to stage as the means of gaining her livelihood. Lord Bowden said she was the wife of an Austrian officer who was possessed of ample means. There was at least twenty different stories about her, and not one agreed with another.

"I wonder," said Lord Chandos, at last, what is the real truth?"

"About what?" said a white-haired major, who sat next to him.

"About La Vanira," he replied; "every one here has a different story to tell."

"I can tell you as much truth as any one else about her," said the major, "I was with the manager last evening. La Vanira is English. I grant that she looks like a Spaniard—I never saw such dark eyes in my life—but she is English; accomplished, clever, good as gold and has no one belonging to her in the wide world. That much the manager told me himself."

"But where does she come from," he asked, impatiently. "Everybody comes from somewhere."

"The manager's idea is that she was brought up in the midland counties; he thinks so from a few words she said one day."

"Is she married or single asked Lord Chandos."

"Single," was the reply; "and in no hurry to be married. She has refused some of the best offers that could be made; and yet she wears a ring on the third finger of her left hand—perhaps it is not a wedding-ring."

"I should like to see her," said Lord Chandos.

The white haired major laughed.

"So would half the men in London, but no one visits her—she allows no introductions. I know a dozen and more who have tried to see her in vain."

He was not much wiser after this conversation than before; but he was more determined to know. That same evening he made another excuse, and left his wife at Lady Blanchard's ball while he drove to the opera house. The opera was almost over, but he saw the manager, to whom he briefly stated his errand.

"I believe," he said, "that in Mme. Vanira I recognize an old friend. Will you introduce me to her?"

"I am sorry to say that I can not," was the courteous reply. "I promised madame not to make any introductions to her."

"Will you take my card to her? If she is the lady I take her to be she will send word whether she wishes to see me or not."

The manager complied with his request. He soon returned.

"Madame Vanira wishes me to say that she has not the pleasure of your lordship's acquaintance, and that she is compelled to decline any introduction."

"Then it is not Leone," he said to himself, and a chill of disappointment came over him.

His heart had been beating quickly and warmly, yet he persuaded himself it was only that he was so pleased to know she was all right and safe from the frowns of the world. It was not Leone, but she was so much like Leone that he felt he must go and see her again.

(to be continued.)

A man hanged himself by a bedpost by his braces. The coroner's jury decided that, "the deceased came to his death by coming home drunk, and mistaken himself for his trousers."

"Mag, when yo' goin' 't put the baby in sho' clo'es?"

"Do yo' know, Phema, I t'nk dat's all foolishness. I'm goin' let 'em grow into sho' clo'es. Lan'! 'tain't no time ha'dly 'fo' dey git big."

In a case in which a man committed suicide, a local reporter said, "As the sum of 3s. 2d. was found in the deceased's pockets, no motive can be assigned for the committal of the rash act."

LABRADOR HERRING

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

A FEW BRIS. AND HALF-BRIS.

Choice No. 1 Labrador Herring.

N.B.—These Herring having been put up by a trustworthy party, we can confidently recommend them to housekeepers.

Magazines and Books.

The Young Ladies' Journal for March
The Century; Scribner's Magazine; Something to Read; Boys of England; Boys' Comic Journal
Family Fiction, Christian Million, &c.

BOOKS:

Jonathan and his Continent—by Max O'Rell, 50c
Miss Lou, by Rev. E. P. Roe
Frederick the Noble—by Mackenzie
The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green—by Cuthbert Bede

Triumphant Democracy—by A. Carnegie
Saint Margaret—by Tirebuck
The Encore Reciter—30 cents
The Engineers' Gazette, Annual for 1889
The Dark City—by Richardson—50c
Helen's Babies, 12c
Little Lord Fauntleroy, by Mrs. Burnett, 25c

J. F. CHISHOLM.

TURNIPS.

ON SALE BY

J. & W. PITTS.

80 bags TURNIPS.

Ex s.s. Conscript.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1839.)

WILL CURE ANYTHING THAT CAN be cured by any known Liniment, and in less time. It will cure many things that no other will. It is a purely Vegetable Compound. It is celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Pains or Lameness in the Back, Chest and Side, Soreness and Stitches in the Side, Stiffness in the Joints, Wounds, Bruises, Cuts and Swellings, Boils, Corns and Felons. Taken internally it instantly relieves Pains in the Stomach, sudden Chills and Nervous Headache, Colds and Coughs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, &c. Sold by Dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle.

TURKEYS

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

Prime Fresh Turkeys

CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonear. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carbonear, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situate in the Town of Carbonear, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situate on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre.

Further particulars on application to

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

MUTTON and LAMB

We have received, per ss Conscript from Halifax,

Fifty Carcasses

Choice Fresh Mutton & Lamb.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

IF YOUR CHILD IS troubled with Worms in the Stomach or Intestines there is positively no remedy so safe, pleasant and so effectual as McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. Do not confound this preparation with Vermifuge Lozenges, Powders, &c.; it is an entirely different preparation from any of them. It is purely Vegetable, safe, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to take it. Sold by respectable Dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle.

CHEESE.

WE OFFER (TO CLOSE SALES)

50 boxes

Choice Canadian Cheese

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

KENDRICK'S MIXTURE

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR

Diarrhoea and all Summer Complaints, Cholera, Cramps, Pain in the Bowls. A single Dose of this Mixture has cured the worst Cases.

H. PAXTON BAIRD, Chemist, Woodstock, N.B., Proprietor.

jan31

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Just Received - by the Subscriber.

(NO. 178 AND 180 WATER STREET.)

Family Mess Pork, Splendid Jowls.

Packet Beef and Mess Beef, and a few bris Choice Pigs Heads, at 5c per lb., and per brl. \$6.
Superior Extra Flour and Supers—best brands and all prices.
Sixty half-chests and boxes of Beautiful Teas—choice brands and delicious flavour.
Their 60-cent Tea—already flavoured with O. Pekoe—is a beautiful beverage.

A LARGE STOCK OF SOAPS, SELLING CHEAP: ROYAL B. POWDER, Corn Flour and Starch, Macaroni—in 2lb. tins (Morton's); Colman's Starch and Mustard, Splendid Coffee—in 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins, made up expressly in London for our house. Our Cigars, in cases of 50, selling at from 5c to 25c per case, are in great demand. Our Boston Oil Clothes—the Fish and Cape Ann Brands—are the finest imported. ALSO, 200 bushels of Heavy Black Oats.

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Sewers to our Singer No. 2, that can now sell at a very low figure, in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a finer needle with even size thread.
3d. Uses a greater number of size of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.
Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER TO OUR READERS



The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A NUMBER.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

to subscribers in Newfoundland, for the sum of \$7.00 a year, payable in advance.
P. R. BOWERS, COLONIST Office, St. John's, N.F.

Standard MARBLE Works.

287 New Gower-St. ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent

—STOCK OF—

HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outpost orders solicited. Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during the summer. Cement & plaster for sale.

JAMES MCINTYRE.



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We have received s.s. Portia from Halifax
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Very white and dry. Ex Conscrip from Halifax.
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(ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809)

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1888:

| I.—CAPITAL | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Authorized Capital | £3,000,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | 2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 500,000 |
| II.—FIRE FUND. | |
| Reserve | £234,576 19 11 |
| Premium Reserve | 362,183 18 6 |
| Balance of profit and loss acc't. | 67,895 12 6 |
| | £1,274,661 10 8 |

| III.—LIFE FUND. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Accumulated Fund (Life Branch) | £3,274,835 19 1 |
| Do. Fund (Annuity Branch) | 473,147 3 2 |
| | £3,747,983 2 3 |

| REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888. | |
|--|---------------|
| FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT. | |
| Nett Life Premiums and Interest | £469,075 5 3 |
| Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest | 124,717 7 1 |
| | £593,792 13 4 |

| FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Nett Fire Premiums and Interest | £1,157,073 14 0 |
| | £1,750,866 7 4 |

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.
Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.
 Chief Offices.—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,
 General Agent for Nfld

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y.

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Assets, January 1st, 1887 | \$114,181,963 |
| Cash Income for 1887 | \$21,137,179 |
| Insurance in force about | \$400,000,000 |
| Policies in force about | 130,000 |

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

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On any issues of PLAIN and COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

A. A. RENDELL,
 Agent for Newfoundland

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. CALLAHAN—In common with the members who have preceded me I desire to extend to His Excellency Sir Terrence O'Brien that hearty welcome which Newfoundlanders are proverbial for giving to strangers coming amongst us, and I trust that His Excellency's stay amongst us will be longer than that of his immediate predecessors. Like other hon. members, too, I have to express my regret that the services of His Excellency Sir Henry Blake were not prolonged to us, as it appears to me that His Excellency devoted to the interests of this colony abilities and energy of no common order. So far as my experience of him gave me an opportunity of judging I should say that he was a man who would see things with his own eyes and not through the spectacles of other people. I cannot congratulate the colony of Queensland upon its wisdom or courtesy in protesting against the appointment of Sir Henry Blake to that government; and I feel convinced that if they had accepted his services they would never have found reason to regret his advent amongst them. I do not intend now to enter into the question of the right of a colony to have a voice in the appointment of its Governor; but I would state that Queensland cannot claim the honor of being the first colony which assumed the privilege of protesting against the appointment of the person nominated by the Imperial Government. That distinction clearly belongs to Newfoundland; and, whatever good effects may flow from the initiation of that precedent, we must take the credit for it. The address says that the bank fishery was a success. There is no doubt that it was a success to a certain extent; but I think that something needs to be done yet before it becomes completely successful. Whether the fault lies in the supplier or the fisherman I do not pretend now to say; but it is a fact that men who made £30 or £35 as wages at the bank fishery last year are now as badly off as if they had not caught ten qts. of fish. Agricultural operations during the past year are referred to in the address as having been a great success, and a great deal has been said concerning the benefits which have been derived from the bill which the hon. member, Mr. Bond, introduced into this Legislature last session, and for which that hon. gentleman has taken to himself all the credit. No doubt the hon. the Premier takes upon himself all the credit for the success of this industry which we read in the Speech from the Throne and also in the Address; but I think that I might claim some credit, also; because, when the Premier's agricultural bill came before this house, it was considered incomplete, and referred to a select committee, and the hon. the Speaker knowing my extended knowledge of agriculture, appointed me a member of that committee, which had the benefit of my knowledge on this subject. The hon. the Premier's idea, in regard to this matter, was that for every acre of land that a man cleared inside an agricultural settlement, he was to receive a sum of twenty dollars, and for lands cleared outside such a district a sum of ten dollars. Afterwards, without my knowledge, the amount was reduced to six dollars an acre for land cleared outside an agricultural district, and for this reason I refused to sign the report. The hon. member for St. George's, who represents an agricultural district, was also a member for that committee, and was anxious to sign the report in the interest of his constituents, but for party purposes refused to sign it for the same reasons that I did. The bill which the hon. member for Fortune Bay succeeded in getting passed through this Legislature last session provides that a bounty of twelve dollars an acre shall be given to every one who shall clear land; and I may say that the Premier's bill provided that a sum of \$60,000 should be raised and funded for bounty purposes, and even though all other sections of that bill proved a failure, yet that one which provided for the raising of this amount has been beneficial to subsequent bills, inasmuch as the increased bounties provided for by Mr. Bond's bill, have been paid from that fund. I regret to see that no provisions have been made for the appointment of a mining engineer to inspect the mines and see that they are in a proper condition for men to work in. I remember visiting the Tilt Cove mine when the present Chairman of the Board of Works had charge of it, and that mine was worked in such a creditable way, and such means were taken for the protection of the lives of the miners that one life only was lost. I am sorry that I cannot say the same thing of the Bett's Cove mine, for the care and attention was not bestowed on it as on one to which I have just referred; and so greedy was the manager, whose name I will not now mention, for getting the mineral out of the land, that the mine was simply gutted, and as a natural consequence, caved in; and the steamer which came from Bett's Cove to St. John's had sometimes more than one corpse on board. It was a fortunate circumstance that this mine caved in on a Sunday, for if such an accident had happened on a working day, the loss of life would have been very great. This mine has been destroyed by recklessness and carelessness on the part of those who were placed in charge, and if some means are not taken to protect the lives of men working in the mines, we shall have a repetition of the caving in of other mines, and perhaps with fearful results. The government boasts in one paragraph in the address that they have issued a proclamation in reference to relief works, and that they have shut down altogether on dealing out pauper relief; at the same time they must give themselves credit for establishing a system of pauper relief which we had not had for many years until they came into power. I have never been an advocate of any such system and while I have a seat in this House, far be it from me to stand up and proclaim to the country and the world at large that my constituents, or any section of them, are in a state of starvation and in need of assistance from the government. I prefer to throw the garb of charity around the destitute, and to do quietly outside this House what I

can for their relief. With regard to the clause in the address which refers to the bait act, we are told that great benefits may be expected from its enforcement, and I trust that this will prove the case and that good results will flow to the colony in consequence. It appears to me from the remarks made by hon. members since the opening of this House that this French competition has arisen only of late years; but to my own personal knowledge this idea is erroneous. Something like 37 years ago I was at St. Julien on the French Shore, and there I saw a French bark waiting to take a cargo of drummed fish to the Brazils or Mauritius. In those days the fishery was more prosperous than it is now on that shore, as well as upon other parts of the coast, and I suppose the failure of the shore fishery has compelled the French to try the bank fishery, which no doubt they have found more profitable. The French mode of packing fish in drums is very different from that which we adopt. During my visit to that part of the French Shore, I noticed that our people suffered great hardships at the hands of the French on many occasions. It has come under my own notice that where our own fishermen were seen by the French to be catching fish plentifully, the French cod-seine master has cooly cast his seine around the boats of our fishermen and ordered them to haul up their grapnel and leave the ground. In another case at Conche, one of the most populous settlements on the French Shore, I have seen the Commodore of the French fishing fleet, during the running of the salmon, order his boat's crew out on the shore to take up the salmon nets of British fishermen and hang them on his own seine gallews during the whole course of the salmon season. Such high-handed proceedings, it is apparent, are completely destructive to the chances of earning a livelihood by British settlers. The extension of steam communication in the northern and western bays is referred to in the Address, and I must say that when this question came before us, the other hon. gentlemen representing St. John's and myself voted for it. We are always ready to assist our outport friends in the passage of any measure which may be of advantage to their constituents and the general well-being, but I am sorry to say that those good offices are not always reciprocated by outport members. We always assist them as much as we can in such matters as extension of steam, telegraphy, erection of light-houses, and in fact every matter which is to be of real advantage to the people of the outports, and we now hope that which the Municipal bill, which was passed last session, comes up for amendment, that hon. members representing outports will render us every assistance in securing a more equitable and satisfactory measure. The address goes on to say that our exhibits at Barcelona proved a great success, and I suppose this must be the case if we are to judge from the number of medals which this colony was awarded. Whether we shall derive any benefits or not from sending exhibits there I cannot say, but one thing I do know, is that we have great reason to be thankful to the hon. Receiver General and his energetic assistant, Capt. Percz, for the able manner in which he represented us on that occasion. With regard to the treaty of Washington, I shall take an opportunity of speaking more fully upon it when the subject comes up for discussion later on, but I am inclined to agree with the hon. member for Bonavista, Mr. Morine, that it should not be a matter of regret that the United States Senate failed to ratify the treaty. I am glad that it is the intention of the government to introduce a bill for the extension of a railway to Hall's bay, and I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that when this matter comes more explicitly before this House, it will receive my support, as the first thing which I recognize is that the construction will give employment to our people, and for that reason alone I would vote for it, and I know that every member on this side of the House would do the same. I was very much pleased, the other evening, to hear from a member of the Executive that the work would be proceeded with at once, and I only hope that it will be continued until Hall's bay is reached. With regard to the fishery bureau I feel satisfied that great good will accrue from its establishment, but I regret to see that by retaining the services of an expert, the government have gone the wrong way to work. The bureau should have been first established, inquiries made as to the price of materials and other necessary implements in connection with its construction, the mode of stocking, etc., before we placed a man in receipt of a large salary at the expense of the colony. We have seen many instances of how unwise a course this has proved to be, and when we have paid a man to learn his business. It is gratifying to find in the address mention of elective self-government, and I feel sure every member will agree with me that in the outports a system of governing themselves, and forming their own road boards, is badly needed, and I only regret that this matter was not taken up before by the Legislature. There has always been a great deal of dissatisfaction exhibited in the outports in connection with the appointment of members to act as a road board, and I have no doubt that the troubles will cease when the people of a settlement will have power to choose their own men every year, or whatever the length of time may be decided upon for a board to exist. When proper steps are taken in this matter, if a member of a road board misappropriates money, or does not expend it to advantage, the people at the next election will have an opportunity of removing him and putting a more trustworthy man in his place. As it is now getting late I shall close my remarks, trusting that the amendment proposed by my hon. colleague, Mr. Morris, will be carried.

Mr. MORRISON—The aggressions committed by the French on the west and north-west coast of this island have for many years past been a matter of notoriety. Heretofore the French have confined themselves to cutting up seines and driving our people from the fishing grounds; but this year their encroachments have come from the sea to the land, and at one place, Hauling Point, they even removed a factory which had been erected there by one of our people. It has generally been found that when acts of injustice on the part of the French towards our people have been brought under the notice of English men-of-war the one desire of the captains of those ships has been to satisfy the French, regardless altogether of the rights of the British subject. The two points contained in the amendment now proposed to this address are, first, the loss which must accrue to our fishermen and to the colony, if these aggressions are allowed to continue; and secondly, the danger which must result to the Empire if a serious collision should occur between our fishermen and French subjects on that coast. It is a matter of surprise that no collision of a serious nature has taken place and our immunity from such bears testimony to the law-abiding characters of our people. I trust that the hon. members on the government side will support this amendment, and especially do I expect the support of the two hon. members who represent the Shore (Messrs. Bradshaw and Carty). One of these hon. members, Mr. Bradshaw has informed us that the French are in the habit of trading on that coast and selling goods there without paying any duty to this colony. This is a fact which, until the hon.

member mentioned it, that I was not aware of, and it affords another strong reason why such an amendment as this should be passed in this House.

Mr. MORINE—I have much pleasure in seconding the amendment proposed by my hon. and learned colleague. The objection I take to the section in the address is that it impliedly holds out the promise to the French that if their bounties are withdrawn our act shall be withdrawn also. I fully concur with what has been said by my hon. and learned colleague. Anybody who reads the treaties will see that the French can have no claim to territorial rights, and it is evident that in their desire to have revenge upon us for the bait act, they have overstepped the mark, the result of which may be the settlement of the question. The question is not whether the French have any territorial rights, but whether they have an exclusive or only a concurrent right of fishery; but I contend that as whatever rights they have were granted to them by Great Britain on grounds of Imperial expediency in the first place, and as Imperial policy has placed this incubus of French fishery rights upon this colony, it is to the parliament of Great Britain that we should look for its removal. Although the policy of the British government in this matter has been dictated solely by Imperial considerations and regardless of the interests of the people of this country, anyone who reads the reports of the men-of-war sent here on fishery service will see that their object has been simply to prevent a collision between our people and the French, and, as on one side they had to deal with the people of a small colony, and on the other side with the subject of a great nation, they invariably sided with the latter. This is a condition of affairs that cannot last any longer, as our people are now populating that part of the coast, and we are beginning to be acquainted with its rich natural resources. At no time have the colonies stood as high in the estimation of Englishmen at home, and there is an increasing desire among British statesmen to bind the Empire together. I think we should take advantage of this state of things to demand from the Imperial Parliament that the incubus with which Great Britain has so long burdened us should be removed, and that Newfoundland fishermen should have the right to fish in their own waters without molestation from the subjects of a foreign nation. The result of adopting an amendment of this kind may be to put an end to French claims as well as French aggression, and that in a few years we may see the whole of our waters enjoyed by our people and not by those of France.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—I do not at present wish to enter into the merits of the French question, but merely to suggest to hon. members that by the course they are now adopting, they are much more likely to damage than to advance our interests. They have brought the matter before us in a form that prevents us from dealing with it, and having introduced it as an amendment to the address, we on this side of the house, will be compelled to vote against it, and will therefore at the outset, be placed in a false position in relation to this important subject. Besides the strong objection to its being put as a party question I take exception to the precipitate manner in which the matter is being dealt with by the hon. member for Bonavista. At the present time we are without any information as to what is being done by the Home government. A notice has been already given by one hon. member asking for the despatches on the subject, and until these have been read by hon. members I do not think the house would be justified in taking action in the matter. I think the object aimed at by the hon. member will be very much better attained by the bringing forward of this subject in a substantive form when we shall be in a position to thoroughly apply ourselves to its consideration and to produce such a declaration as will demand the respectful attention of the Imperial Government and Parliament. I would ask the hon. the introducer of this amendment not to place on record a division of this kind which must necessarily be damaging to us in this matter; and I would further point out to him that his amendment deals entirely with a substantive matter and does not relate to the paragraph to be amended.

Mr. MORRIS—Notwithstanding all that has been said by the hon. Attorney General I see no reason why this amendment should be withdrawn. Of course, nobody but a member who was in his first session would propose this, because no one else would have sufficient faith in any government to believe that they would adopt it, or to indulge the hope that the French Shore question was capable of a settlement; and I am afraid that that faith will ooze out of the hon. member before he is here many years. The hon. Attorney General asks us to wait and not to do anything hastily in this matter. Well, considering that we have waited for upwards of a hundred years for a settlement of this question, I do not think we could be accused of having acted precipitately were we to do something to press forward the question now. Especially are we called upon to deal with the matter at the present time as the aggression of the French have of late become more pronounced than ever they were before. Daily we have accounts of injustice which our people suffer at the hands of French, and there is every reason why the people of this colony should go to the foot of the throne and claim that the present state of things should be put an end to. Not wishing to delay the House on the matter, I have much pleasure in supporting the amendment.

Mr. MURPHY—I also rise to support the amendment. I gave notice, a few days ago, asking for correspondence relating to this matter, as it was my intention to move a similar amendment, but the hon. member, Mr. Morrison, has forestalled me. Regarding the French Shore, I say that whatever was done towards a settlement of this question was done through the instrumentality of Sir William Whiteway. To him alone, belongs the credit of obtaining representation on that part of the coast, together with the power of appointing magistrates and a collector of duties. Look at the history of the country for the past 40 years, and you will find that this was the only time that anything was done to obtain concessions for our people. I fully believe if Sir William had remained in power that he would have accom-

plished a satisfactory settlement of the French Shore question before now. It is one of the most important questions that can occupy the attention of the house. It is easy to understand its importance when we find that the French lay claim to one-third of our coast line. The hon. Attorney General said that it was not advisable in dealing with this matter, when the object could be accomplished in another way, and therefore not to disturb the amicable relations existing between the governor and the Executive. Now, it is pretty well understood that our governors are instructed that they are not to touch the French Shore question without the Imperial sanction, nor to do anything in reference to it here that would bring about a feeling of irritation between England and France. Hon. members must not forget that when they wanted to obtain the Imperial sanction to the bait bill, they found a way to induce the governor of the day to make strong representations to the home government on the matter. Two years ago, when the merchants wanted this bill, they sat here with closed doors and carried it; but now, 12,000 people on this part of the coast want redress from French aggression, and we find that there is not a single reference to it in the address in reply. If the Executive knew their duty they would have had a paragraph in the address on this matter. The settlement of this question is not alone important to those 12,000 people who live on the coast, but it is also important to the people of Bonavista and Green Bays who go there in the early part of the season to fish before they go down on the Labrador. There is the lobster fishery too, in White Bay, which was beginning to be carried on most extensively, but the action of the French last summer in tearing down a factory at Hauling Point will be the means of crippling this industry the coming season. Instead of ignoring this subject in the address, the government should have endeavored to bring the matter most prominently before His Excellency and the Imperial government. It is a matter which is of far more importance to the country than the railway, as it will affect the interest of the colony for the next hundred years to come. I feel very strongly on the subject of this amendment, and I hope the hon. members, Mr. Carly, and Mr. Bradshaw, whose constituents are so deeply interested, will give it their hearty support.

Mr. SCOTT—I simply rise to make a few observations as the names of certain parties have been advanced in connection with the French Shore question. The hon. member, Mr. Murphy, claims credit for Sir Wm. Whiteway for having secured for the people there the privilege of representation. Now while I do not deny that he urged the claims of our people in this respect, I must decline to admit that they are solely indebted to him. Having had the honor of a seat here for the past fourteen or fifteen years I think I am well acquainted with its political history for that time—or even for a longer period. Shortly previous to the departure from politics of our present Chief Justice, a bill was introduced by him for the purpose of imposing taxation upon the people residing on the north east coast. Sir William Whiteway was in his party at the time. Judge Little, the present Colonial Secretary, myself and others on this side of the House opposed it on that well recognized principle that there should be no taxation without representation. After considerable discussion the bill was altered, making provision for representation, and it received the sanction of the House. It was the House that moved in the matter, and the government acceded to the request, therefore no special individual has a right to claim credit for the advantages obtained.

Mr. MURPHY—It must be admitted that Sir William Whiteway went to England in connection with this matter and urged the claims of our people so strongly that he secured for them the benefits of representation.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL—You are mistaken.

Mr. CARTY—While I am in complete accord with the proposer and seconder of the amendment in everything they have said as to the manner in which our people reside on the west and northeast coasts of this island have been treated by the French, still I cannot support the amendment to the address. I agree with the hon. Attorney General that the matter should come before this House in another form, and accordingly on yesterday I gave a notice of motion that "I will on the 11th March move the House in a committee of the whole to consider the question of right and privileges of the people on that part of the coast, and also the question of the privileges of the French." The correspondence asked for on the subject has not yet been furnished, and until it is furnished it would be premature to deal with the matter. I hope to see the correspondence laid on the table in the course of a few days. As member for a district which would be materially affected if the threats made in the French Senate were carried out, my duty is to see that the grievances of my constituents are properly brought before this House. I fully agree with some of the hon. gentlemen who have preceded me that British subjects on the so-called French shore have been badly treated by the French, and that too in the presence of the officers of English ships of war stationed on the coast. It would be far better if the English ships of war remained at home, as the officers do nothing but fish and shoot, instead of protecting our people from outrages committed on them by the French. This cannot be said against French officers; they are alive to the interests of their people, and are always diligent in performing their duties. The hon. member for St. John's East, Mr. Murphy, contends that it was owing to the exertions of Sir William Whiteway that the French shore question was settled. Well, if the question was settled by Sir Wm. Whiteway, why have we this trouble now, and why are we threatened by the French? It is true that during the time that Sir Wm. Whiteway was Premier, a minute of Council was made which virtually accepted the arrangement entered into at Paris, which obnoxious arrangement was afterwards unanimously rejected by the Legislature. As this matter will be brought before the House on the

11th March, when resolutions will be submitted which will, I hope, receive the unanimous support of every hon. member, I trust that my hon. friend, Mr. Morison, will see the advisability of withdrawing his amendment. The resolutions, when passed by this House, will be forwarded in due course to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and will be laid before the Imperial government.

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

A MOVEMENT IN THE COLONIES

AGAINST BALFOURISM.

Mr. H. H. Cook has introduced the following resolutions in the Canadian Parliament, which contain some truths worthy the consideration of the Coercionists. They set forth:

"That the coercive Irish legislation of the Imperial parliament and the administration of Irish affairs in accordance therewith have aroused among the Irish and other people of the United States a state of feeling which prejudicially affects the relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States;

"That this state of feeling in the United States conduces to the recent rejection of the Fisheries and Extradition Treaties, and militates powerfully against such amicable settlement of matters in dispute between Canada and the United States as would promote in a high degree the welfare of her Majesty's subjects in this Dominion."

The Toronto "Globe," commenting on these resolutions, very properly observes that "the Tory as well as the Liberals of Great Britain; the Republicans as well as the Democrats of the United States; the Goldwin Smithians as well as the people who do not love to see Irish humanity persecuted; our Protestants as well as our Roman Catholics—all have agreed, all have admitted and all know that the sympathy of the American people for Balfoured Ireland has repeatedly endangered the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and seriously affected Canadian interests. We are unable to see how any Canadian can take reasonable objection to Mr. Cook's motion. It ought to pass the House by a unanimous vote."

It is evident that the policy of Balfour's high-handed administration of affairs in Ireland is intended to exasperate the Irish people beyond endurance, so that he may have the power the more speedily, as he imagines, to crush out the aspirations of the Irish people for self-government.

This is the opinion of several of the English Liberals and journalists, one of whom declares that "Balfour has a double object in dragging William O'Brien from town to town in Ireland—to excite the disarmed people to violence and to degrade the brave man who is in his power. What kind of a settlement of the Irish question will either bring about?"

It is the duty, therefore, not only of all the true friends of Ireland, but of the interests of Britain everywhere, to enter a protest against a policy which is well calculated to endanger the peace of the Empire.

DEPARTURE OF SEALING FLEET.

A clause in the Sealing Act allows the sealing steamers to sail on the 9th March when the 10th occurs on Sunday. Of the seven steamers in port, five sailed this morning, viz.: the Leopard, Nimrod, and Polynia; Terra Nova, and Aurora. The three first go to the Gulf, the two last mentioned go to the front. The two others remaining in port are the Eagle and Esquimaux, and these will get away by midnight. The ships sailed between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, the Terra Nova leading the way. Very little interest was taken in the start as compared with years ago, owing to the fact no doubt, that the greater part of the fleet is sailing out of the outports this spring, and hence the fleet was consequently small. By telegrams today from prominent points North and West, it will be seen that the ice is slack in many of the bays down and the course is not so much impeded with the ice as was anticipated. From Monday forward, till the end of the voyage, the COLONIST will, as usual endeavor to obtain the latest and most reliable sealing news for its columns.

His Excellency the Governor

VISITS THE SEAMEN'S HOME.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Commander Robinson, R.N., visited the Seamen's Home on Thursday evening last, and was highly pleased with the cleanliness and regularity of the institution, which is under the able management of Sergeant George Scarlet. At the time of his Excellency's visit there were about fifty of the "bone and sinew" in the smoking-room, who rose to their feet on the entrance of his Excellency. His Excellency addressed some kind words to the men, and pronounced himself highly pleased with the general condition of the institution.—Times.

ROUND BY THE NORTH SEA

BY JUDGE PROWSE.

II.

Before proceeding to tell the skipper's yarn, let me say one word about his harbor—Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. Barrow and Grimsby show that England is still the greatest commercial and enterprising country in the world. In 1888 there was only one trawler sailing out of Grimsby, now about 600 vessels from 50 to 150 tons have their head quarters there, and the harbor has become one of the largest fishing ports in the United Kingdom. Hull and Grimsby together catch £2,000,000 worth of fish each year. All the extensive docks for general trade, two special docks for trawlers and a graving dock for their repairs have been completed within the last thirty years. Steamers run to Norway for ice; over 30,000 tons being used in forwarding the fish to market. A good deal of the Grimsby fish goes to London by steamers, which collect the boxes from the fishing fleet at sea; but the bulk of the catch is conveyed by the railway to London, Birmingham, Manchester and the manufacturing districts. And now, to return to my Grimsby skipper: "I left home," he said, "about the beginning of last December, for Iceland. I had to encounter very bad weather, but the fish were abundant. I killed over thirty score of fine halibut and made a splendid haul of cod. I carry over 25 miles of long lines (baltows), with hooks twelve feet apart. In the terrible Iceland storms I could always make a harbor. I arrived in Grimsby on the 20th of December, 1888. The weather the previous week had been very bad; trawlers could not venture out; market was bare, and I got sixpence a pound for my halibut and a fine price for cod—altogether I made one thousand pounds on the trip."

I think my friend, skipper big Tom Williams would be satisfied with a trip like this. American fish the Iceland ground for halibut, but have had no success.

"We can beat them hollow with our steam trawlers," said my young skipper. The great object of the English fishermen going to Iceland or Faroe is to make a quick trip and bring back their cod fresh. The moment the vessel arrives at the quay they begin landing, and then the fish is sold by auction, the crew paid their share at once, in cash, and the voyage is ended. If the catch of cod is very large, the live fish in the well are got out by a long handled gaff-net alive and put into large boxes perforated at the bottom with holes, closed solid on top with one opening to put the fish through singly. The boxes are then floated in the dock, and the fish are kept alive up to 14 days if required. For conveyance by rail they are taken out, killed by a knock on the head, and then packed in trucks containing about 400 fish each.

All the English railway companies vie with each other in distributing the fish with extreme rapidity. Not only fast fish trains, but even express trains don't disdain fish. I remember once on the Midland railway, in the northern part of Yorkshire, being delayed fifteen or twenty minutes; I asked a gentleman who was in the carriage, what was the matter? Nothing, he said; there has been a great haul of fish in Cumberland, and there are three fish trucks put on that must reach Billingsgate tomorrow morning. Our driver will make up the lost time; and in the next 100 miles he did it at the rate of nearly 70 miles an hour. Every day throughout the three kingdoms fresh fish is brought to within every man's reach. The coarse fish, cod, halibut, conger, etc., for the working man. Sole, salmon, turbot, for the rich. The great secret of the success of this tremendous business is due to the splendid railway management, which makes its daily distribution possible. Secondly, to the sound commercial principles on which the business is carried on. Small profits, quick returns, a cash basis are the solid foundation on which the whole business is built; and thirdly, to the use of wells and the liberal use of ice, both aboard ships and ashore. Hull alone last year imported 30,000 tons of ice from Norway for her trawlers used in the North Sea. My readers would, doubtless like to see the price of fish in England, so I append from the Orkney Herald of Jan. 30, '89, the prices of fish at Billingsgate, London, Jan. 25. Notice now much higher live cod is than dead. The trunk referred to is about 100 lbs. These are good prices, and one cannot wonder at fishermen working hard to secure such results.

BILLINGSGATE FISH MARKET, January 25.—Good supplies, and trade fairly active. Dutch salmon, 3s per lb; soles, 1s 6d; slips, 1s; live eels, 1s; dead cod, 8d; turbot, 4s to 7s each; brill, 2s to 4s; live cod, 3s to 6s; dead do., 2s to 3s; plaice, 10s per trunk; hooked whiting, 2s per dozen; trawl do., 1s; hooked haddock, 6s; trawl do., 8s per trunk; mackerel, 10s per score; herrings, 4s per 120; mullets, 1s to 2s each; dorsets, 1s to 3s; skate, 4s; hake, 1s 6d; smoked haddock, 2s to 6s per dozen; bladders, 3s per box; kippers, 2s; lobsters and crabs, 1s to 3s each; English oysters, 6s to 10s per 100.

GRIMSBY FISH MARKET, January 25.—Good supplies, and a fair demand. Plaice 20s to 28s; level, 16s to 18s; lemons, 28s to 34s; soles, 10s to 130s; Dabs, 6s to 9s; codlings, 4s to 6s;

haddock, 4s to 8s; round, 8s to 12s; whittings, 10s to 16s; whitches, 20s to 24s per box; turbot, 8s to 12s; brills, 4s to 5s; ling, 3s to 4s; dead, 2s to 3s; cod, 4s to 6s; skate, 2s to 3s; dead, 1s to 2s each; hake, 30s to 50s; dead cod, 40s to 80s per score; halibut, 4s to 7s; dead, 3s to 6s per stone.

I had put down the difference between selling fish fresh and selling it dry as three to one. My friends, Mr. Ellis Watson, and Capt. Joy, say that, taking into account the time and expense lost in cure, it means more. Capt. Joy says the average at Labrador is 100 fish to a qtl. No wonder, then, that the English fisherman leaves the dry cod-fishery to the poor Norwegian, the Shetlander, Icelandic and Faroe man. None of this business for him. Drying fish is clearly the most wasteful way in which valuable food can be used. The English fisherman, with his splendid vessel, and modern equipment at sea, and his perfect arrangements on land, earns, on an average \$576 dollars every year; the Scotch fisherman \$384. Allowing that the average catch of Newfoundland is worth five million dollars and that there are 40,000 Newfoundland fishermen employed, their yearly annual earnings would amount to one hundred and twenty-five dollars; less than one-fourth of the English fisherman's earnings. All the curers of dry fish in Europe—the Shetlanders, Faroe Islanders, Norwegians and Icelanders—are amongst the poorest people in the world.

I would recommend Newfoundlanders to read an able article in last February's "Harper," on Norway and its people, by Bjornson, the great Norwegian author and patriot. The equipment and accommodation for the fishermen is worse than the worst arrangements at Labrador; and Iceland is even at a lower depth than Norway. The dry fish people in Europe have the least enterprise. The French fishing fleet catch five times more fish in Iceland than the Icelanders, and British vessels only run the profitable fresh fish trade from Iceland to England. Dry fish hardly pays with French competition; the Norwegians have found it out.

Hon. A. W. Harvey informs me that he has heard through Mr. Neilson that the Norwegians are now constructing a railway to the Loffoden Islands, the principal seat of their cod-fishery, so as to enable them, with their unlimited supply of ice, to send fresh fish to Europe. The fisheries at Loffoden and Finmark are subject to tremendous fluctuations. In '76 Finmark had 19,750,000 qtl, and in 1876, 3,500,000. On the whole the Norwegian fisheries are not increasing, and if they take to supplying Europe with fresh fish, the exportations to the Mediterranean would be most materially decreased. I don't wish the Norwegians any harm, they are a noble people, but I would like to see their exports to Spain come down to the figures given me by my friend Mr. Ancell.

Fifty years ago Spain could consume 700,000 qtl. out of that quantity; Norway furnished 10,000 qtl.; Shetland, perhaps, 20,000 qtl.—Newfoundland had the field to herself. May Heaven grant that that blessed day may soon come again!

(To be Continued.)

THE HOUSE.

The business of the Assembly last evening was the amendment to the Temperance Act, introduced by Mr. Morison. Dall, first and uninteresting are the words to characterize the whole debate. Mr. Morison spoke for some time in the usual strain of temperance orators. Of course, the reason for the existence of the Bill was the giving to a simple majority of the voters of a district the power of prohibiting the sale of liquor. The question was simply whether it was well and just to allow a measure of such nature to be decided by the ordinary way of majority, or should a greater approach to unanimity be desired. But the members of the Assembly could not be content with such a small range of subject, and went off into general principles of totalitarianism. In fact, Mr. Morison's chief argument for the mere majority decision was, that in other places that rule was followed; and, he added, that the only indication of the plan of two-third majority was in one place, where liquor dealers applying for a license had to obtain requisition from two-thirds of the residents. It was a pity, however, he did not mention the name of this place for the benefit of intending total emigrants. After Mr. Morison came Mr. Scott, who don't seem to care very much; differed, of course, from the former gentleman; and told an amusing story of two gentlemen from St. John's who had been canvassing for local option in Harbor Grace, offering him a drink on the train. Mr. O'Mara disapproved of the Bill, talked temperance, and said he was in favor of prohibition. Mr. Morine, who isn't as good on temperance as on pure politics, talked for an hour and a half. Became positively philosophical. Natural liberty and the rights of man in a state of nature. Puffendorff and Burlamachi. After a long time at this kind of thing, which seemed to please him mightily, he got on to the subject proper of the discussion. He was not altogether convincing. Mr. Morine's ideas are decidedly socialistic. He stated that the fact that a community was a partnership was the foundation of all temperance legislation. It is also the foundation, or at least the principal stone, of socialism. Mr. Morine ought try to make his

bad speeches shorter. During the last hour of his speech last evening, one member of the Assembly was fast asleep. "But it's Oh! but the clapper of A. B.'s tongue would talk off the hind leg of a dog." After some considerable amount of debate of the same kind, the first section was amended and the temperance people defeated. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again which was graciously accorded them. Then came on some discussion on the French Shore question, in which things appeared pretty much mixed. Truth was not very professedly used on this occasion, but we dare say some of the statesmen will "settle" the question for the next election.

Seven Men Drowned at Fair Island.

Considerable sympathy is in this city for the friends and relatives of seven unfortunate fishermen who lost their lives near Fair Island, Bonavista Bay, on the 12th inst., and intelligence of which reached town yesterday by private letter to Mr. Ridout, of the firm of David Smallwood, Boot & Shoe manufacturer. Six of the men belonged to Pinchard's Island, the seventh to Fair Island. They had all been engaged on "winter's works" farther up the bay. They came down on a short visit to their friends, and it was on their return the accident occurred. They got into the slob ice, could not move, and were driven on the rocks and drowned. Their bodies were not discovered till over a week after the accident. But four have been recovered. The names of the men are, Robert Hounsell and Thomas Hounsell, brothers, Peter Lush and James Lush, father and son. George Hall, Robert Atwood and James Way. Two were married men, viz. Robert Atwood and Peter Lush, the other five were unmarried. But for the fact, that other parties living "up the bay," came down and reported that the seven men had not returned home, they probably would not have been missed till late in the spring.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper, to call attention to the dog nuisance on King's Road. When passing along Gower-street, and crossing above-mentioned road, yesterday morning, my pony was attacked by a large black dog, and bitten in two places on the nostrils. As soon as possible I had the blood washed away and the bitten flesh burnt out, and I hope no further harm will ensue from it; but one never can tell where this sort of thing ends, and it would be as well for the authorities to keep an eye on the dogs prowling round that neighborhood, and see not only that the dog licensing law is fully enforced, but that they are kept under proper control. Yours truly,

S. BOWCOCK.

Topwell Road, March 8th, 1889.

Local Telegraphic News

TWILLINGATE, today. Wind south-east, blowing a fair breeze; weather mild and rainy; no word of seals.

Fogo, today. Wind south, blowing a moderate breeze, with rain. The ice has drifted to outside the islands, and several patches of water can be seen to the north-east.

GREENSTON, today. Wind east, very light breeze blowing. The weather is foggy and the bay full of ice. The steamer "Walrus" is beating her way out; barometer 29.35.

BONAVISTA, today. Wind south, weather mild, with a dense fog. The south side of the bay is clear.

CHANNEL, today. Wind south-west, blowing a moderate breeze, with snow-equalls. The fishing boats are all out. Some of the sealing schooners sailed yesterday. The str. "Masoff" arrived last night. Another steamer passing in; think it is the "Panther."

BAY OF ISLANDS, today. Wind south, blowing a moderate breeze.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer Fiona sailed on the bait protection service.

The steamer Plover sails this evening for New York. Captain Richard Pike commands her.

Rev. M. J. Ryan, D.Ph., of St. Benaventure's College, will lecture in the Athenaeum on Monday evening next, subject "Westminster Abbey." The subject is one of more than ordinary interest and will, no doubt, be handled in a masterly manner.

We learn that it is the intention of the Messrs. Browning to put the steamer Curlew into the fruit trade as well as the Plover, and that she will leave for New York on the arrival of the str. Fiona on the grounds in Fortune Bay. If Capt. Thomas Jackman is not sufficiently recovered to take charge of the Plover on her arrival, he will command the Curlew on the same trade after she has been fitted up.

DEATHS.

WALSH—Last night, of brain fever, James, second son of Maurice and Bridget Walsh, aged 17 years. Funeral on Monday at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, No. 10 Livingstone street.